

Protecting Hoosiers from Secondhand Smoke

Each year in Indiana, an estimated 1,337 people die prematurely due to secondhand smoke exposure.¹ In the U.S., about 41,000 adult nonsmokers die prematurely due to secondhand smoke, including over 7,000 from lung cancer and nearly 34,000 from heart disease.²

The U.S. Surgeon General has concluded that:³

- Smoke-free workplace policies are the only effective way to eliminate exposure to secondhand smoke in the workplace.
- Separating smokers from nonsmokers, cleaning the air, and ventilating buildings cannot eliminate exposure.
- Blue collar and hospitality employees are less likely than white-collar indoor workers to be covered by smoke-free policies.
- Smoke-free workplace policies lead to less smoking among workers.

Statewide Smoke-free Air Laws

Strong smoke-free air laws, at minimum, include non-hospitality workplaces, restaurants, and bars. Currently, 32 states, territories, and Washington D.C. have strong statewide laws.⁴ Indiana's statewide smoke-free air law protects Hoosiers from secondhand smoke in non-hospitality workplaces and restaurants, but exempts bars, clubs, tobacco retail stores, and gaming facilities.

Local Smoke-free Air Laws

27 communities in Indiana have passed strong smoke-free air laws. These include:

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| ▪ Delaware County | ▪ Austin* | ▪ Franklin* | ▪ Munster* |
| ▪ Hancock County* | ▪ Bloomington* | ▪ Greencastle* | ▪ North Manchester* |
| ▪ Howard County* | ▪ Columbus* | ▪ Greenfield* | ▪ Plainfield |
| ▪ Monroe County | ▪ Cumberland | ▪ Hope* | ▪ South Bend*^ |
| ▪ Vanderburgh County | ▪ Elkhart | ▪ Indianapolis* | ▪ Terre Haute |
| ▪ Vigo County | ▪ Fort Wayne | ▪ Kokomo*^ | ▪ West Lafayette |
| | | ▪ Lawrence | ▪ Winfield* |
| | | | ▪ Zionsville* |

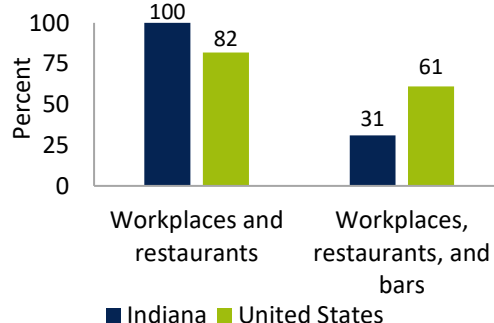
*prohibits e-cigarettes

^prohibits marijuana

Smoke-free Air Law Coverage in Indiana

100% of Indiana's population is covered by the statewide law prohibiting smoking in non-hospitality workplaces and restaurants. 31% of Hoosiers are covered by a local law prohibiting smoking in non-hospitality workplaces, restaurants, and bars.

Percentage of population covered by smoke-free air laws⁵



Quick Facts

Secondhand smoke causes over **41,000 deaths** among nonsmokers in the U.S. each year.¹

Secondhand smoke causes over **1,300 deaths** among Hoosiers each year.²

The U.S. Surgeon General has concluded that only **100% smoke-free policies** can completely eliminate exposure to secondhand smoke.³

31% of Hoosiers are protected by a strong local smoke-free policy.

To date, **27 Indiana communities** have passed strong smoke-free policies. Of the 26 policies, **13 prohibit e-cigarettes**.

Hoosiers are increasingly protected from secondhand smoke by policies in:

- Schools
- Hospitals
- Health care centers
- Behavioral health centers
- Colleges and universities
- Public housing properties
- Multi-unit housing

Protecting Hoosiers from Secondhand Smoke

Nationwide Smoke-free Air Coverage⁵

About 82% of the U.S. population was protected by a state or local law banning smoking in non-hospitality workplaces and restaurants. Only about 61%, however, was protected by a state or local law that prohibits smoking in workplaces, restaurants, and bars. About 49% of the U.S. population was covered by a state or local law that covers workplaces, restaurants, bars, and gaming facilities.

Other Tobacco-Free Policies

Tobacco-free grounds policies in locations such as schools, universities, hospitals, health care centers, and behavioral health treatment centers can provide additional protection from secondhand smoke and tobacco for vulnerable populations such as children and those with physical and behavioral health conditions. In Indiana, several of these locations have tobacco-free grounds policies.

- **Schools:** About 99% of public school students in Indiana are protected from secondhand tobacco smoke at school by a comprehensive tobacco-free grounds policy. 88% of students are protected by a policy that includes e-cigarettes.
- **Hospitals:** About 96% of hospitals in Indiana had a tobacco-free campus policy, including all 35 critical access hospitals.
- **Behavioral health treatment centers:** About 72% of mental health and substance abuse treatment facilities statewide have tobacco-free policies.
- **University and college campuses:** Statewide, 86 Indiana college and university campuses are tobacco-free.

Smoke-free Policies in Multiunit Housing

Secondhand smoke in multiunit housing facilities can spread between units and common areas. Ventilation, fans, and opening windows cannot completely eliminate exposure to secondhand smoke. Among U.S. adults living in multiunit housing who reported that they do not allow smoking in their unit, over 1 in 3 (34.4%) reported being exposed to secondhand smoke at home.⁶ In addition to exposing residents to the harms of secondhand smoke, smoking in multiunit housing increases the costs of cleaning and restoring apartments.⁷ In November of 2016, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) issued a rule prohibiting smoking in units, common areas, and offices in public housing authorities.⁸ A number of private housing complexes in Indiana have also gone smoke-free voluntarily. For those interested in smoke-free housing, [Smoke-Free Housing Indiana](#) offers resources for tenants and property owners, as well as tools for locating smoke-free housing.

¹ Lewis CK, Zollinger T. Estimating the Economic Impact of Secondhand Smoke in Indiana in 2014. Cynthia K. Lewis & Associates, LLC. 2016.

² U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Health Consequences of Smoking—50 Years of Progress: A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2014.

³ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke: A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2006.

⁴ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. State Tobacco Activities Tracking and Evaluation (STATE) System: Map of Smokefree Indoor Air - Private Worksites, Restaurants, and Bars." October 3, 2016. Accessed September 24, 2019. <https://www.cdc.gov/statesystem/smokefreeindoorair.html>.

⁵ American Nonsmokers' Rights Foundation. Summary of 100% Smokefree State Laws and Population Protected by 100% U.S. Smokefree Laws. Accessed September 24, 2019. <https://no-smoke.org/wp-content/uploads/pdf/mediaordlist.pdf>.

⁶ Nguyen KH, Gomez Y, Homa DM, King BA. Tobacco use, secondhand smoke, and smoke-free home rules in multiunit housing. *Am J Prev Med* 2016; 51(5):682-692.

⁷ American Lung Association. Smoke-free Multi-unit Housing: Bringing Healthy Air Home. Accessed September 24, 2019. <http://www.lung.org/assets/documents/tobacco/smuh-policy-brief-update.pdf>.

⁸ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Instituting Smoke-free Public Housing. Accessed September 24, 2019. <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2016/12/05/2016-28986/instituting-smoke-free-public-housing>.

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